WASHINGTON.

Success of the Postal Telegraph in Great Britain.

Reconstruction Needed Rhode Island.

THE NATIONAL BEAR GARDEN IN UPROAR

Disgraceful Debate Over the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

New Scheme for Funding the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1870. The National Bear Garden in Uprear—St. Dominge, the Pope and New England Witches in the Ring.

Since the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President, in February, 1869, no scene of excitement has been witnessed in the House equal to that of to-day on the debate upon the Diplomatic and Consniar Appropriation bill. Judge Kelsey, of New York, who has charge of the bill, opened with a general statement and explanation of its provisions, in which he pointed out several supposed extravagancies of the State Department, which the committee had cut down. There was no interest-in Mr. Kelsey's speech. General Banks was allowed fifteen minutes, improved his time to put in a strong argument in favor of St. Domingo, and the general policy of the acquisition of territory in every direcon. He warmed the House into a glowing heat on the questions of St. Domingo, Cuba, the West India Islands generally and Canada. When Banks had nearly finished, Logan, of Illinois, made a point of order which proved to be a raid upon the St. Doago treaty. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole was Ingersoil, of Illinois, a natural wag. As soon as he perceived the drift of Logan's remarks guess I had better take my seat." With the utmost gravity the Chair replied," "The point of order of the gentleman from Illinois is well taken," and Logan dropped into his seat amid a general roar of

When the general details of the bill came to be considered James Brooks, of New York, moved to ert \$7,500 salary of a Minister Resident to Rome. This was the signal for the most animated debate of ssion, or, indeed, of the present Congress. Mr. ooks followed up his amendment by a few pertinent-remarks relative to the necessity of our having nission at Rome, and denunciatory of the act of agress cutting of that mission. He said nothing. however, of religion or religious faith.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, followed Brooks in

ation to the amendment. He made some ere strictures on the Catholic Church, and allude Brooks as the head centre of the Know Nothing reply, but Dawes would not admit of interruption ocratic side of the House became intensely excited while Dawes was speaking. Every few seconds some democrat would rise to reply to Dawes and as Dawes would not give way the Chairman's gavel was kept constantly hammering on the desk to preserve order. Order, however, was utterly out of the question. The war meetings of Tammany and Mozart were thrown completely into the shade. A firemen's club would have been a dignified ody compared to the House. As Dawes proceeded he became more and more offensive. What excited the democrats was that the gentleman from Massa tion or explanation. He continued to denounce the olic Church and the democratic party in the est bitter terms.

Mr. Bingham obtained the floor after Mr. Dawes. ough a dozen democrats were claiming it at once. rian. No partisan of the Duke of Argyle of the sixteenth century could have been more bit-terly secturian. He rehearsed the story authorities of Rome compelling the sacred city during the advent of Minister King, and adverted upon what he called the intolerance cal Council and its action in sustaining the docrine of the infallibility of the Pepe. This he denounced as an outrage upon the liberty of conscience of mankind and an attempt to reduce the human

mind to a condition of slavery.

Voorhees, of Indiana, followed Bingham. This was the first show the democrats had had in the debate since it became interesting and exciting.

Voorhees is one of the most interest-ing and impressive speakers on the demoside. He first of all paid respects to Dawes and alluded to the sectarian, bigoted character of the New England States. He twitted Dawes upon the State of Massachusetts burning witches and compelling Quakers and other Puritanism of New England had outstripped the in tolerance of Rome in its worst day. The gentle man from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had made this a spiritual question. He had ignored the subject matte under consideration and had gone off into a raid

upon the Roman Catholic Church and the demo-John Covode, who figured in the debate on this question a year ago, treated House to a general raid on the Cathslic Church He accused that denomination

26bttum. Sam. Cox defended the Irish naturalized citizens and made a good deal of fun at Covode's expense, keeping the House in a continual roar of laughter. Hoar, of Massuchusetts, came to the defence of that State. In the course of his remarks he accused the democratic party of burning orphan asviems in New York. At this point Voornees, of der I order!" adding, "what the gentieman states is false, and he knows it to be false !" Here there was an indescribable scene of disorder. Every member in the House was on his feet, each one shouting at the sep of his voice. The chairman kept his gavel going like a ponderous triphammer, and amid his rapping and the shouting of the members the confusion was complete. At last, after much hammer-ing of the gavel and more shouting of the members, Stevens, of New Hampshire, made his voice heard hees be taken down. The chairman endeavored to make himself heard, but it was useless. The scene of confusion increased. The gavel's raps upon the Speaker's desk became louder and lender and resounded through the hall and out a station near the Chairman and began to presupt him. Ingersoll, however, was unfit for such an emergency. He is a good, jolly fellow, fond of a joke and of fun, and rather participated in the excitement on the floor. When he called the committee to order members only laughed at him and he laughed in return. Finally, by the vigorous use of the gavel, he succeeded in drowning all other voices but his own. The official reporter was directed to write out the objectionable words of Voorhees and to hand them to the clerk. While he was doing this several democrats were trying to speak, but were drowned out with cries of order the republican side of the House. Cox insisted that the remarks of Hoar nid also be taken down, as they were equally objectionable. Then there was another cry of order. mingled with calls of "Sit down !" "Dry up !" "Keep

on your own side ?" The words uttered by Voorhees were at last read from the Clerk's desk. The Chairman ruled that they were "not Parliamentary, but decidedly pungent." This set the House into a roar of laughter, followed by clapping of hands on both sides. The Chairman himself laughed, while round after round

of applause went up from the floor. In the midst of this excitement the committee arose and the House ad ourned without deciding the question of the mis-

England-Remarkable Increase of Business. General C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has reworking of the government telegraph in Great

DEAR SULL Long before him letter reaches you you will have received a letter from me showing you that our scheme has not proved so complete a failure as some of your adversaries have deciared it to be. I send you a statement of the number of messages forwarded from all postal telegraph at a time to the little kingdom in each of the four weeks to complete the dear. In a second to the number of messages forwarded from all postal telegraph at a time to deciar the second of the little kingdom in each of the four weeks to complete the dear. In accountry, non-delivery, so, which we have not easy in accountry, non-delivery, so, which we have a feel ately, and you will done is ridiculously small. There is a present the second of the proportion of complaints to make the second of the proportion of complaints to make the second of the secon

The Pacific Telegraph Cable. Foreign Relations Committee to-day and made a pretty long argument in favor of his proposed new

Strength of the American Navy-Reduction

of Officers.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the House resolution, says the number of vessels of each class now in commission is as follows:—First rate, 2; sec-ond rate, 9; third rate, 15; fourth rate, 18; receiving ships, tugs, &c., and for quarters, 26. The number of vessels of each rate not in commission is as follows:-First rate, 2; second rate, 27; third rate 18; fourth rate, 67. Whole number of non-commissioned petty officers and seamen as compiled from the latest returns is 8,274. It is estimated the current duties of the naval serrice, affoat and on shore, including ail the various dut es imposed by law or required for the proper administration of the service, and making allowments of regular reliefs rendered necessary by nature of the naval service, it can be carried on officers on the active list are reduced and fixed at the following numbers, viz :- Lleutenant commanders, 80; Heutenants, 250; masters, 100; ensigns 100; surgeons, 65; passed assistant surgeons, 40; assistant surgeons, 45; paymasters, 50; passed chief engineers, 68; first assistant engineers, 50; second assistant engineers, 75. The scale makes an to the decrease in the number of heutenan commanders, and a small increase on the number of chief and second assistant engineers. But it re-duces the whole number of officers allowed by law

Mr. R. W. Howes, of Howes & Macy, bankers, of New York, is here with a new plan for the funding of the national debt, and preparing the country for a resumption of specie payments. He has to-day explained his plan to the Committee of Ways and Means. The minor features are as follows:—He asks Congress to pass a bill authorizing the Issue of ten year bonds, with the option on the part of the government of fifty years, at four per cent in gold, payable in the United States and not elsewhere, free from all taxes; to be sold at not less than par in government, and to be received in payment at par and interest. These bonds to be issued for the payment of the present indebtedness of the gov-ernment and for no other. The Secretary of the Treasurer is authorized to receive deposits in gold at all the depositories of the United States at a rate of interest not exceeding three per centum in kind, and to discontinue the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds; to commence the payment in gold at par and interest of the first issues of the five-twenty bonds, taking them in rotation as issued, and give timely notice of such payments and amount cease. The bill does not in any way interfere with the national bank currency or the legal ders. It neither contracts nor expands, simply provides for the payment of the debt and borrowed measy at two per cent less than is new paid. It does not compel any national bank or in-dividual here or elsewhere to surrender any right or privilege. It treats all, foreigners and Americans Mr. Howes thinks it will bring into circulation and use all the idle gold from its hiding places, and reduce the premium from time to time until all

Business of Seunte Committees The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads held their usual meeting to-day, and agreed to report a bill authorizing a subsidy of per round trip to a line of steamships to be established between the United States and Mexico between the ports of New York, Vera Cruz and

committee in reference to a line of steamers be tween New York and the west coast of South Ame-

rica, via the Isthmus of Panama. No action was taken, but the feeling appears to be faverable. ished the consideration of the general bill relating to the patent law. It is expected that the commit-tee will be ready to report by next week. No material change has thus far been made in the bill as in

The sub-committee of the Committee on Com merce have as yet done little with refer ence to the steamship subsidy question referred to them some days ago. The probabilities are that nothing definite will be done this session with re

Proposed Alteration in the Whiskey Laws. The Committee of Ways and Means to-day re ceived a delegation of whiskey men from New York, who advocated a concentration of all the taxes is spirits into one general tax, to be collected at the distillery. This they said would do away with the inconvenience of the payment of taxes at so man different stages in the process of preparing whiskey for the market and would insure the government a better, more prompt and accurate payment. The committee did not see the proposition in the same light that the delegation did. They stated in reply that the present system was preferable to that on advocate t by the delegation, as it served as a check upon the distiller who wished to defraud the gov-

The following changes were made to-day:—Re established an office at Union Society, Green county, and Mrs. Martha Bloodgood appointed Post-mistress; John H. Day appointed Postmaster at Vestel Centre, Broome county, Vice S. Chamberlin

The National Finances-Reduction of Taxa

Accompanying the report of the Finance Commit ee of the bill to reduce taxation Senator Sherman to-day submitted a table showing the internal revenue taxes collected in the United States for the iscal year ending June 30, 1869, the amounts of such as are repealed and the amounts that are retained,

Repealed by this bill-Salaries of United States officers and employés, \$561,963; special taxes on banks and bankers, \$1,139,462; other special taxes, \$8,801,455; gross receipts, \$6,300,993; sales, \$8,208,839; income, about \$14,020,000; legacies, \$1,244,837; successions, \$1,189,756; achedule A, \$882,860; passports, \$29,453; miscellaneous,

Taxes retained—Spirits, \$45,026,402; tobacco, \$23,430,708; fermented liquors, \$6,099,880; banks and bankers, \$2.196,064; income, about \$20,229,893; stamps, \$16,420,710; gas, \$2,116,006; penalties collected, \$877,088; excess of gaugers' fees, \$44,829.

The Ways and Means Committee. Messrs. Lieman and Boor aem, of New York, were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, arguing against the tax on sales and whiskey, and also against the "Kish Form Book." General Butler gave his views before the committee relative to his

bill proposing a kind of reciprocity treaty with

Increase of Revenue in the South. pervisor Perry, of the district of North a South Carolina, reports an increase in the annual assessment list over that of 1800 of 21 82-100 per

with one district to hear from. Weekly Customs Receipts The following were the customs receipts for the

Total \$3,712,565

Senator Stockton and Mrs. Stockton, of New Jersey, celebrated their silver wedding to-night. that order was rescinded so as to afford all the Senators invited and so desiring an opportunity to attend. The joyous occasion was well patronized by officials of all political creeds, and the greatest pleasure reigned. A number of very elegant and costly presents were received from triends.

THE GRORGIA CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

An Insight Into Georgia Radicalism-Attempt to Influence Senators-Governor Bul-

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1870. The Committee on the Judiciary, who were intructed to inquire and report whether any corrupt and improper means have been used or attempte to influence Senators on the Georgia question, mad a report this afternoon. They experienced much difficulty in ascertaining the facts, and the examinanesseses who were in a position to know the truth. The first examined was Mr. James Hughes, from ter called on him on the evening of the 21st of March last, but he was not positive about the date. Mr. Porter asked him whether he could control the vot e of Senator Carpenter. Mr. Hughes replied he did ascertain how he was going to vote upon any ques tion of importance. Mr. Porter said that \$10,000 in ratiroad bonds, endorsed by the State of Georgia, could be put up to secure his vote against the Bing-ham amendment. Mr. Hughes told Mr. Porter he could not approach Senator Carpenter with any proposition of that sort; but he was satisfied in his own rained he would vote for the amendment. Before Mr. Porter left the room he made some remark to the effect that the \$10,000 was to be divided between Mr. Porter and himself in case of its being done. Mr. Hughes told him he could have nothing to do with such a transaction. Mr. Hughes subsequently met Senator Carpenter, who said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. Mr. Hughes then mentioned to him the matter, and suggested that perhaps it was due to himself that he should bring it to the attention of the Senate. He laughed, and replied he had done nothing in the matter, and did not so propose; that in the present state of public feeling he did not desire the notoriety of having it known that even any person had held him so cheap as to suppose that his vote could be bught. He afterwards tild Porter that Carpenter said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. This was the end of the matter. The name is Lawis Porter. He is the financial clerk of the city Post Office.

The committee next examined Mr. Porter, who denied on ooth having knowledge of an attempt on the part of any one to influence a vote on the Georgia question or that he had talked with any one excepting Judge Hughes. It was not until a protracted examination that he testified he had conversations with different persons on the Georgia question and had asked Judge Hughes as to Senator Carpenter's vote. He then asked to be allowed to take legal advice. He wanted to employ Hughes as an attorney in the matter. He told Hughes he could do good. He talked about \$5,000, but there was no positive arrangement for this \$5,000. Hughes was to look the question over and ascert in the stuation and ronder suon and as he could. Mr. Avery, connected with a railroad in Georgia, was in communication with the witness and had \$10,000 worth of bonds. Avery was a director in the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, and admitted having gone to se position of that sort; but he was satisfied in his own

the bank had cashed drafts drawn by Governor Bullock in favor of Sykes, Chadwick & Co. on the Georgia National Bank, amounting to between \$10,000 and \$11,000. John Sykes, cashier of the \$10,000 and \$11,000. John Sykes, cashier of the hotel kept by Sykes, Chadwick & Co., testified that after paying Bullock's hotel bill \$8,559 was placed in the Governor's hands. W. S. Huntington, cashier of the First National Bank, testified that between March 18 and April 21, 1870, they paid \$3,508 75 to D. C. Forney on a draft drawn by Governor Bullock on the Georgia National Bank, payable to the order of said Forney and endorsed by him.

D. C. Forney, publisher of the Daily Morning Chronicle, testified that all the transactions with Bullock were purely of a business character, and exhibited his books, showing the transactions between them. \$4,459 were paid for printing pamphlets, publishing speeches and other matters, copies of papers, &c. \$4,228 of the above amount was paid to the publisher during the present session of Congress, and every item relates to the Georgia question. Whether they charges are reasonable, or whether another consideration than the printing done and the papers and pamphlets furnished may not have induced Mr. Bullock to pay such prices it will not be difficult for the impartial reader of the testimouty to understand.

George A. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Congressional Globe, R. O. Potkinhorn, a practical printer of twenty rears' standing, and W. J. Murtagh, the publisher of the sum of \$4,239 paid to Forney by Bullock ostensibly for printing and copies of the paper would have been a liberal compensation.

Governor Bullock in his testimony said he thought it important for the colored members of the Georgia accordingly. Eleven of the thirty-three or thirty-four members came to Washington as the representatives of the whole of them, and two came who were not members of the Legislature. He sent them from \$1,200 to \$1,500 to pay their expenses, and only a small portion of the money was refunded. The

eant the matter to him for publication without fixing on the price.

A man named George D. Chapman said he
could influence the vote of Senator Pomorroy.
The Committee had not thought it advisable to delay
their report by sending for Chapman, who, from the
testimony before it assumed he could control a
Senator's vote by corrupt means; but having called
the attention of Senator Pomeroy to his conversation, as testified to by Governor Bullock, Senator
Pomeroy came before the committee and showed
Chapman to be unknown to him, save by an intreduction and not exceeding ten minutes' conversation, and that he was not fit any manner connected
with any of the matters through which Chapman
assumed he could control his vote, and that the pratext of Chapman's being able to influence him
one way or the other was without a shadow of foundation.

The committee first constrained to say from the

dation.

The committee feet constrained to say, from the evidence before them, that such means had been used and attempted, however unwilling some of the witnesses implicated in the transaction had shown themselves to disclose the whole truth. Enough has come out to satisfy the committee that P. J. Avery both attempted and used improper means to induce senators to you against the Bingham amendment, and that Lewis Porter, an officer of the government, acted improperly in undertaking for pay to aid him in his purpose. R. B. Bhilock, in paying D. C. Forney, publisher of the Chronice, having the patronage of the government, triple prices for printing pamphiets, and inserting in his paper articles and speeches on the Georgia question, and the said D. C. Forney, in publishing the said articles and speeches, with editorials, concealing the fact that he was paid for the same double and triple prices, did use improper means to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia puestion. There is no evidence that any Senator was influenced, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a newspaper in the position of the Chronicle, enjoying to some extent the confidence of the administration and of the dominant party in Congress, would have an influence with Senators, while assuming to act Independently and from a sense of duty, which it would not possess if it were known that the insertion of many of the articles it published bearing on a pending question were paid for at extravagant prices by a person having an interest to produce a particular result. As there is no law for punishing such attempts they must be left—and perhaps it is best they should be left—to the judgment of an enlightency and just public The committee feel constrained to say, from the

to give the subject such consideration as it deserved, or to inquire in regard to the conduct of the parties in favor of the amendment, except as the conduct of Chapman was incidentally inquired into. The report of the majority, so far as Avery and Portor are concerned, is fully sustained by the evidence. There is no evidence to connect any Senator or Governor Rudock with the conduct or purposes of any of these men. They cannot concur in the report of the majority, wherein they attach blame to dovernor Bullock for money paid to the Chronicle, as there was not in the matter published anything that there would be any object in concealing from publication. There is no evidence that Governor Bullock had any connection with the editorials. He simply paid the bills, asking no questions. The dissenting Senators agree that the prices were extravagant, and the charges for the reading matter were nardly justifiable in a paper occupying the position of the Chronicle. In conclusion, they say Governor Bullock acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole controversy. In other respects they concur in the report.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1870.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas, presented a me-morial of 300 citizens of Rhode Island, representing that in that State there is a distinction between white male citizens as to the right to vote; natural ized citizens being denied the ballot unless possessed of \$150 worth of real estate. He thought the evit complained of should be remedied by Khode Island amending her legislation; that Congress could no apply any remedy unless by virtue of the fourteenth amendment. The basis of representation in that citizens in the suffrage should be allowed to con-

tinue, and he gave notice that he would bring in a bill on the subject.

EILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Suerman, (rep.) of Ohio.—For the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty.

By Mr. POMEROY—Amendatory of the Pre-emption laws.

By Mr. Poseroy—Amendatory of the Pre-emption laws.

By Mr. Fenton, (rep.) of N. Y. (by special request)—
To regulate the scizare of books and papers and the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and foriettures incurred under the laws relating to costoms, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Pomeroy—Requesting the President to open negotiations with the government of Great Britain, with a view to ascertain whether a union can be effected of British North American provinces with the United States on terms honorable to both. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution calling for postal information was agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED.

section nationizing the President, in this discontinue or consolidate internal revenue districts.

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn., from the Post Office Committee, reported the bill regulating the rates of postage with foreign countries, with which international postal charges are not established by treaties.

Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Am., from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to appoint an Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of Mobile.

ENFORCISE THE PIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock P. M. the pending business—the Fifteenth Amendment bill—was proceeded with, and Mr. Hauthton, (dem.) of Md., concluded his argument in Hustration of the unconstitutional and generally defective character of the bill. The bill would, in practice, repeal the well matured registration of Maryland and all other registration, and substantially deny to all election officers a fair trial, because when charged with interfering with a colored voier they were to be tried in a United Stifes court, where the marshal who summoned the furly held his position by virtue of his

moned the fory held his position by virtue of his politics. Under the bill it would not be safe to task to a negro before an election, because he was to have the right, upon his single affidavit, to cause the arrest of any man whom he may charge with a supposed interference with his rights.

Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mc., said that in attacking the legality of the afficenth amendment the democratic members had hoisted the true flag of their party and had widened the discussion beyond mere technical points. The republican party was charged with revolutionizing the constitution of the country by the fitteenth and other amendments. He did not deem it proper to plead "not guilty" to the charge, but would admit the fact. We had passed through a revolution with a corresponding change of the constitution. In illustration of this he contrasted the doctrine of State sovereignty and the slavery arguments before the war with the present governmental policy in enforcing side three great constitutional amendments, abolishing slavory, securing the rights of citiz using and enfranchising the colored race. The was grew out of a systematic voiction of individual rights by States. It ended by national protection of individual rights by States, it ended by national protection of individual rights in the States. The accessity for the bell was manifest in the sudden and violent change in the coudition of the colored race of the South from slavery to liberty. Some provision was necessary to secure them against the dictation of their former maters. The Senator from provision was necessary to secure them against me dictation of their former masters. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Hamilton had argued that the constitutional smediment prohibiting certain powers to Statistical smediment prohibiting certain powers to Statistical smediment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment the provision of the fact that in the fitteenth amendment of a State to deprive a man of his rights. He (Mr. Shurz) would give to the State governments as much power as was compatible with the safety of the general government. He was strenuously opposed to all unique accumulation of powers in the general government and still more to all contralization of administrative functions, and thought the republican party would do well to direct, rather than resist the current of popular opinion on that question. The revolution had not abolisted the legitimate sphere of State rights. If his democratic friends would despense with legislation like that now proposed they would advise the friends in the South to act fairly with the colored men and not runn themselves by vainty,ressting the inevitable. This would accomplish much more for self-government than all their lugubrious maledictions, and would materially improve their changes of success.

Mr. Poot, (rep.) of N. C., then took the floor. He said the bil was proposed as a means of securing the rights of an elector under the fifteenth ameanment when those rights were denied by the omission of a State to make laws to execute them, and, therefore, was directed not to the State, but to each citizen. He held that for the purpose of securing the rights of the citizens of the citizens and the right of the blac

Mr. LOLAN, (rep.) of HI., from the Committee on Minitary Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of the buildings and grounds of the United States Arse: ale at R me, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vr.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Mount Vernon, Ala., and Charlahoechie, Fla; also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Le.; Mar,hall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas. Passed.

REMOVAL OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARE.

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., asked consent for the Committee on Naval Agains to report at any time the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but objection was made by Mr. Wood and others.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AT FORTER.

Mr. BENNETT, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a joint resolution to permit the Park Commissioners of Builalo, N. Y., to improve and beautify the public grounds known as Fort Porter, in connection with the public park to be laid out on land adjoining such grounds. Passed.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the bill to review the newton to the consideration of the bill to review the newton to the consideration of the bill to review the newton to the consideration of the bill to review the newton to the consideration of the bill to review the newton to the

Decline of American Commerce.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, Mr. Lynch, (rep.) of Me., giving notice that he would not press it to a vote before Tuesday next.

Mr. Hall, (rep.) of Me., addressed the House in support of the bill, reviewing the history of the decline of American tonnage, and arguing against the repeal of the Navigation haws as a thing which would give the fatal blow to American shipbuilding.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, opposed the bill, because in his judgment it did not propose to revive foreign commerce, or, at least, it would not have that effect, while it did a great many things that it ought not to do. To vote a subsidy to shipbuilders and shipowhers in the coasting trade, as the first section virtually did, in allowing a drawback of duty on all shipbuilding materials, was to put their hances.

several acts for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts.

By Mr. Antell, (dem.) of Cal.—To relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lends to the city of San Francisco.

By Mr. Clark, (rep.) of Texas—To reorganize the judicial district of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Potter, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senate joint resolution turning over to the New York Quarantine Commissioners the steamer Illinois was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House at fifty minutes pass one went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ingersoil in the chair, and took up the

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. The bill, he said, appropriated for the mission to Pacaguay was omitted because there was no government there that the United States could recognize. The committee had followed the precedent of inst year in providing that the Minister Resident at the Argentiner epublic should also be accredited to Uruguay, although the administration deemed it necessary to send a Minister to Uruguay. If that noomation should be confirmed by the Senate an amendment to the bill would be necessary. Appropriations were omitted for the consulates at Odessa, Revel and Moscow, consulates at those places being usies of nearly so, the fees collected there last year being—Moscow, \$20; Odessa, \$21 20; Reve, nothing. He said he would offer a proviso to the Item for contagent expenses, requiring vouchers in all cases to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the certificate of the President Johnson, authorizing the allowance of \$106,610, which he was informed and believed had been spent in connection with the St. Domingo than they had wanted alaska—an act but one degree removed from actual insanity. If the government were to establish a navy equal to that in power to any other mation; otherwise that navy would be an element of weakness, not of st. engil. In case of war with an Art Schurz, frep. of Mc, said that in attacking the legality of the affecenth amendment the demoratio members had horsted the true flag of their party and had asked twenty men to write to Schurzes and had asked twenty men to write to Schurzes Conking and Fenton, and that had cost money.

It appears from the testimony of Henry M. Atkin, and Gibbs said he would rather give \$1,000 or would rather than \$1,000 Tipton would vote against the amendment, which the witness said he construed as an offer of \$1,000 to induce Tipton to vote against the amendment, which the witness said he construed as an offer of \$1,000 to induce Tipton to vote against the amendment the same amendment is also appears from Atkinson's testimony that Gibbs manifested great anxiety as to how Tipton to vote against the amendment the said of the sacress of the death and the savery arguments before the war with the present governmental amendments, and the slavery arguments before the war with the present governmental amendments and that the demonstrated the demonstration of this he contrasted the believe the people were withing to be taxed for any state party and the slavery arguments of state sovereignty and the slavery arguments before the war with the present governmental amendments, and this he constructed the states to govern the island, and he did not be constructed as an offer of \$1,000 to induce Tipton to vote against the amendment, and other rane-adments. He did not believe the people were withing to be taxed for any state through a state to prove the campet the construction of the construction of the construction of the states to govern the island, and he did not be clarked with a resolution with a consensual to the country to the carged through a state to the carged through a cortical point of the states to govern the island, and the did not be theme and the remaindent of the construction of the states to govern the island, and the did not be clarked through a state of the carged through a state of the carged through a state of the sta he was not surprised at the su

cratic party there, as more than half the federal pa tronage was given to the adherents of fammany Hall.

Mr. Woodward asked him whether he meant that

any administration could be more intolerant than the present one.

Mr. KELSEY-If to leave more than half its

Mr. Kelsey-II to leave more than half its enemies in their positions and frequently to appoint its enemies to office be intolerant, then I concede that the present administration is intolerant.

Mr. Eldutide, (dem.) of Wis.-Will the gentleman specify some of the incumbents to whom he refers?

Mr. Kelsey-The gentleman cannot get me "into a controversy over names."

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., replied briefly to some remarks of Mr. Kelsey, reflecting on the present secretary of State, and said that none of his predecessors was more conscientions in regard to the law and to the efficiency of the office than Hamilton Fish.

A member inquired of Mr. Wood whether he endorsed the course of the Secretary of State in relation to Cuba.

Mr. Wood said he did not, nor in regard to St. Domingo, either. He thought the course of the administration in both these respects unwise and unpopular, and would be condemned by the American people.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Com.

popular, and would be condemned by the American people.

Mr. BANES, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the withdrawal of the Consulate from Odessa, that being a very important grain port. He also opposed the withdrawal of the mission from Paragnay. A Minister was necessary there, now that Brazil was preparing to swallow up that republic, to watch events and to report facts to his government. He was also opposed to the proposition requiring accounts to be furnished of the expenditures of the Secret Service fund. As to St. Domingo, he said that the non-possession by the United States of a naval station in the late war prolonged the war, and thereby swelled the expenditure of life and treasure.

Mr. Logan said he was prepared to give reasons why St. Domingo and its half-naked savages should not be annexed.

General debate, however, was closed, and no such opportunity was afforded to Mr. Logan.

The committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out Guatemala and insert Rome as a place for a minister resident, and advocated the motion in begair, as he said, of the most yenerable city in the world.

Mr. Bitooks, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out Guatemala and insert Rome as a place for a minister resident, and advocated the motion in begaif, as he said, of the most venerable city in the world, in behalf of art and artists, and in behalf of American traveliers, who wished to have their country represented there.

The amendment was rejected—45 to 77.

Mr. Banks moved to insert Rome without striking out any other place. The omission of Rome would be considered by a portion of the American people intentional. He did not wish that. Besides that, one of the great religious convulsions of the world was approaching, and the United States should at least have a representative there to lumish accurate

see a disposition South to join the enemy for the purpose of putting down this government, for which they entertain so bitter a detestation. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Ferry, and quoted from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in 1866 to show that that senator's position was in aniagonism with that senator's position was in aniagonism with that of the republican party North and South. Cuiversal ambesty would one day bring back to these halls deferson Davis and the ringleaders of the rebellion to rehatch and revivify the lost cause. He would never consent to place his own name on the same list of yeas and mays with those of Davis. Ereckinridge and Toombs. Personal pride would forbid his affiliation with perjured traitors and the enemies of his country.

THE GEORGIA CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Without concluding Mr. Howard yielded the floor to Mr. TRUBELL, (rep.) of Ill, who made a report from the Judiciary Committee upon the resolution directing inquiry as to whether corrupt means had been used to influence votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He said the report was unanimous, except so far as it was modified by the statements of two members of the committee. It was ordered to be printed,

At half-past four o'clock the Senato adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINOTON, May 19, 1870,

GANNON FOR A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas, offered a resolution the Morris county (N. J.) Soldiers' Monument Association, Passed.

MEXICAN TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas, offered a resolution quire and report what action is necessary to compel Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to mild her treaty obligations with the United Mexico to m

a power to which a large portion of the American people belonged, and on every principle of comity it was at Rome, it any where, that a minister should be sent.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that the gentleman from Massachu ats (Mr. Dawes) developed the real source of his opposition to the amendment in stating that his resistance arose from the fact treatment and states as spiritual Power. This was the whole secret and source of the opposition. He was glad to have so frank an avoval made. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not hesitate at all to make appropriations for Turker, which was almost altocether a spiritual Power, and quite as aprivated as that of Rome, governed as much, if not more, by religious authority, and he showed by his assertions and by his artion that he preferred the Moslem, in point of fact, to the Christian; that, in his mind, Turkey was prejetable to Rome. That was the whole source and foundation of the opposition which had sprung up on the other side of the House to the authority of Rome because it was a spiritual Power. But Rome was a temporal as well as a spiritual Power, and there was more business done with the city of Rome through the artists of this country than there was with Gosta Rica and several other places to which ministers were allowed by this bill, perhaps more than there was with Greece. He would beg the gen leman from Massachusetts, who represented the Furtian element in the House, from which element alone this opposition sprung, to throw by, as he himself did, his religious eductation and look to higher motives and impulses tima there was one thing of which this country was more destitute than anything else it was of tiste and of the means of cultivaring taste, which such great capitals as the House, if we so it is and of the evasion thing of which this country was more destitute than anything else it was of tiste and of the means of cultivaring taste, which such great capitals as Rome could only afford. It was the beautiful objects of Raphael and other magni appear as that to passion or to prejudice, instead of making any such bid as that for the vote of any religious sect in America—(Several members—"That is it, exactly")—to have told the House and the country what occasion there is for any other representation in Rome than that which is already provided for in this bill. The bill appropriates for a consul at Rome, and that asswers at once the gentleman's suggestion that there is any intendment, even in the bill, to strike at the people on account of their peculiar religious tenets. Rome needs no particular enlogy at the hands of gentlemen who suppose that that particular religious seet supports at present the democratic organization of this country, for the recents events have shown to realecting men that that Power itself is no longer a unit and cannot be. The syllapus recently attered by the head of that organization is a declaration of principles which, I venture to say the gentleman from New York dare not endorse and go home among his people. It is an attempt to fetter the freedom of conscience; it is an attempt to fetter the freedom of speech; it is an attempt to fetter the freedom of speech; it is an attempt to strike down the rising antagonism against every despotism on the face of the earth, in the form of representative governments, foremost among which is America, the child and the hope of the earth's old age. Talk to me at this time of day about Rome being the patron of science and the mother of arts! Why, sir, there is this day more of that genius which makes even the marble itself wear the divine beauty of life, more of that power to-day in living America than ever was dreamed of in Rome, living

lic opinion of the civilized world, which decli for Irce governments, free churches, it holes free Philes and free men. (Sensati it. Dawes, in reply to Mr. Brooks, said no a posed it was necessary for that gentleman to a represent the opposition to the amendment. (Mr. Dawes) had certainly put his opposition on represent the opposition to the amendment. He (Mr. Dawes) had certainly put his opposition on no such grounds as the peculiar religious tenets held by the power to which this Minister was proposed to be sent. That gentleman had said that he (Mr. Brooks) had hald aside his religious character and assumed that of the Representative. He (Mr. Dawes) had not. He had not found it hecessary to the course of his public duty to lay aside any religious tenets that he might have. If the gentleman from New York had found it necessary the more was the pity. (Laughter.) If that gentleman found in any past political antagonism of his against the whole class of persons who held the religious tenets about which he now discoursed so zealously the necessity to "do works meet for repentence," he (Mr. Dawes) had the advantage of him in that respect. He (Mr. Dawes) never belonged to any Know Nothing organization. (Laughter.) He had never set up that it was against the genius or the safety of the nation to give political rights to a fortigner of any political or religious tenets, and therefore he did not find it necessary either to lay aside his religious character or to do violence to the principles or theory of the government in order to atone for any such absurdity as that. (Triumphant laughter on the republican side of the House.) He had put his opposition to the amendment on other grounds, and considered the reasons which lay at the bottom of sending a Minister na, where to see if they existed at Rome. He did not stand on such slippery ground as rendered it necessary for him to proculm any love or hatred for that Church, and Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister was a government.

Minister to Rome, just as he could at the question of sending a Minister to England or any of the German States.

Mr. Covode, (rep.) of Pa., rose to make some remarks amid much laughter and several suggestions as too Ahab and Benhadad; his remarks were of a political, not of a Biblical character. He said that when he was taking lessons in Know Nothingism the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) was their givent head centre. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Brooks) was the man who edited the paper to light them on their way. He was after the Catholics then, but now he had got into a locality where he wanted Catholic votes. Why he had taken that side and brought up the religious question to-day he (Mr. Covode) did not know, unless it was because the great Council at Rome had proclaimed the infall-bility of the Pope, and the gentleman from New York wanted to get under the Pope's wing that he might be saved hereafter. (Laughter on both sides of the House.)

bility of the Pope, and the gentieman from New York wanted to get under the Pope's wing that he might be saved hereafter. (Laughter on boin sides of the House.)

Mr. Voornees, (dem.) of Ind., took Mr. Dawes to task for making the charge of Know Nothingism against Mr. Brooks, well knowing that that gentleman had disclaimed the charge three times in his presence. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said that he had not taid aside his religion, but if he had brought to the House any of the wisdom which the Saviour preached on earth, any of the charity or Christian forbearance, it had not been strkingly exempited. The religion which he had not had aside he presumed, was that which he inherited from an ancestors, who burned that he brought here the reflected glare of the burning convents which the Know Nothings set on fire in his State in 1854 or 1855. This was an outburst of the old Know Nothing spirit which broke up the convents and burned the Catholic churches, and would have burned the Witches of New England, had it dared to do so. The declarations of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had not surprised him, for he had every reason to believe that that gouldenan had no friegdship for Catholics or for the Catholic religion. He had no reason to believe that the heart was ever tender towards them. He had no reason to believe that the charity of kindness. Consequently he was not surprised to hear his fierce and bitter declamations against Rome. (Excitement.) There was nothing in his record or his history, public or private, that would lend me to suppose that Catholics were objects of his charity of kindness. Consequently he was not surprised to hear his fierce and bitter declamations against Rome. (Excitement.) There was no reason in the past history of the country of the special professors spoke of it, and the savants throughout the earth spoke of it, and the savants throughout the catholic ore retainly commended itself so lar as history was concerned. It was its present title, its religious aspect, that was su

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